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ABSTRACT

This booklet summarizes the FY 1982 activities of the Library of Congress (LC) in seven areas: (1) collection development and acquisition; (2) collection housing; (3) collection preservation; (4) cataloging and automation planning and networking; (5) services to Congress, including the Congressional Research Service, the Automated Information Services, and the Law Library; (6) services to the public, including the coordination of library visits and tours, the organization of exhibits, the publication of a quarterly journal, 45 reference works, and other materials, and the activities of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the Copyright Office; and (7) library administration and staffing. Also provided are brief descriptions of LC history and functions and the November 1981 dedication of the James Madison Memorial Hall, a new LC exhibition space. It is noted that more comprehensive information on LC activities is found in the "Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1982." (ESR)

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The Library of Congress 1982

A Brief Summary of the Major Activities for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1982

IR050458

Library of Congress Washington 1983

COVER: On an April day, staff members and visitors enjoyed picnicking on the grounds of the Jefferson Building. The Madison Building is in the background.

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President Ronald Reagan spoke at the dedication of the nation's only memorial to its fourth President, James Madison, on November 21, 1981.

1

Introduction

Celebration marked the beginning of the year at the Library of Congress. In November 1981 the President and Mrs. Reagan, members of the Supreme Court, the Congress, and the Cabinet, and friends of the Library attended the dedication of James Madison Memorial Hall, the one major memorial in the nation's capital dedicated to the fourth President.

Speaking from a platform in front of Walker Hancock's imposing Madison statue, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin greeted guests and remarked about the appropriateness of placing the memorial just across the street from the Congress, a location which dramatizes Madison's observation that there must be both "liberty and learning, each leaning on the other for the mutual and surest support."

President Reagan responded by ruefully identifying himself with Madison in the early President's distraction over the national debt but, he said, "We should always remember that no government is perfect, not even a democracy." He quoted Madison: "If men were angels, no government would be necessary, if angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this—you must first enable the government to control the governed and . . . next oblige it to control itself."

President and Mrs. Reagan were given a tour of the adjacent two-story gallery area, viewing an exhibition containing the largest collection of Madison portraits ever assembled. These and other Madison materials from the Library's collections and from sixty museums were displayed. Opening the exhibition, which remained on view through May 1982, culminated many months of planning by the Exhibits Office and a number of divisions of the Library.

The new two-story exhibition space added another facet to this gem of an institution—the world's largest library—which Dr. Boorstin has called a "multimedia encyclopedia." Established by Congress in 1800, with the first of its three major buildings completed in 1897, the Library of Congress now covers 85 acres on Capitol Hill and houses 532 miles of shelves of materials. Contrary to popular belief, the Library does not retain a copy of every book published

The Librarian and Postmaster General William F. Bolger show a rendering of the Library of Congress stamp at first day ceremonies on April 21 in the Coolidge Auditorium.

in the United States—books for the permanent collections, which are carefully selected, make up only one-fourth of the total collection, which in fiscal 1982 numbered 79.7 million items. In addition to books, there are maps and charts, motion pictures, prints and photographs, recordings, and priceless documents, including the personal papers of twenty-three Presidents. The Library also includes the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library, the Copyright Office, and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In addition to serving the public directly, it performs invaluable services to libraries worldwide.

Another, increasingly important, function for the nation's Library is its leadership role in scientific research and testing of new methods and technology aimed at preserving a cultural heritage which, until now, has largely been documented and handed down from one generation to another on the printed page.

In carrying out its varied functions this year, the Library of Congress operated on a direct appropriation of $195,123,000 from the Congress. Another $11,500,000 was available for obligation from fees collected by the Cataloging Distribution Service and Copyright Office.

Highlights of this year at the Library of Congress are mentioned in the following pages. A full report is available in the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1982.*

2

The Collections

Basic to the life of the Library is the continual, systematic review of its acquisitions policy. The Collections Development Office is charged with this responsibility as well as that of collection management. Selection decisions—regarding materials to be added to the permanent collections, materials to be withdrawn, and materials designated for preservation—were of primary concern in fiscal 1982.

Revision of acquisitions policies, in recognition of changing publishing and research trends and of emerging national cooperative arrangements, continued as a priority.

Early in the year, the guidelines for medical literature were revised. The Library will continue to collect, in all languages, monographs and serials necessary for research into the social, economic, historical, political, and legal aspects of medicine, reference works, the official publications of national and international medical associations, and other substantive nonclinical works. Some one thousand serial titles relating to other aspects of medicine were removed from the collections and are being reviewed by the National Library of Medicine for possible transfer there.

Revised acquisitions policy statements for agriculture, U.S. government documents, and materials in microform were issued. Revision was aimed at a more precise statement of the Library's responsibilities in these areas and also reflected necessary adjustments to changed publishing patterns. For example, in the acquisition of agricultural publications, a sharper distinction was drawn between materials that deal almost exclusively with farming and animal husbandry and those that contribute to the study of socioeconomic and historical processes in the United States and abroad. Only the latter will now be retained by the Library.

The Library's policy for U.S. government documents was modified in view of the Government Printing Office's recent decision to issue a high percentage of its publications in microform. The new policy statement provides for the maintenance of a complete microform set and for the acquisition of selected paper copies of substantive monographs and serials for addition to the classified collections.

Acquisitions of notable items in the areas of cartography, rare materials, manuscripts, music, photographs, and important micro-

Two new members joined the Council of Scholars in the fall, Loren Graham, professor of the history of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center, and Walter Berns, resident scholar, American Enterprise Institute. Pictured above are Assistant Librarian for Research Services John C. Broderick, Walter Berns, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, and Loren Graham.

form sets were recommended and authorized. Recommendations increased by nearly 20 percent over the previous year and, despite the high cost of older materials, noncurrent purchases reached an all-time high in 1982.

Concern for the collections was the reason the Librarian of Congress convened a Council of Scholars in 1978. The council's mission is to examine the state of knowledge in various disciplines and explore the extent to which the Library's collections effectively support active research in these areas. The council met in December 1981 to conclude consideration of the topic "Creativity" and receive an orientation to the collections and services of the Manuscript Division.

The second foreign scholar to be appointed as resident council member, Professor Jinichi Konishi of the University of Tsukuba, Japan, began a six-month residency. Two Spanish scholars, Julian Macias and Juan Ferrando Badia, will also join the council.

Additions to the Collections

It comes as a surprise to many visitors that the Library of Congress has in its collections more publications in other languages than in English. A cursory look at the year's acquisitions underscores the extent of our activities around the globe.

The receipt of Holocaust memorial volumes in the African and Middle Eastern Division has raised the expectation that the Library will have a complete collection of memorial books relating to decimated Jewish communities. The Library has also acquired the papers of the Conference on Literature and Society in South Africa and political documents on Iran presented by the Muslim Students' Association.

More than thirteen thousand volumes of Chinese publications have been received, and the continuing success of the Library's exchange with the National Library in Hanoi was marked by the

Ding Ling, one of the most prominent writers in the People's Republic of China, was a guest of the Library at a luncheon in November. She is pictured here with Richard C. Howard, acting chief of the Asian Division (left), the author's husband Chen Ming, and Warren M. Tsuneishi, director of area studies (right).

At a luncheon held in April to pay tribute to the late Luther H. Evans, tenth Librarian of Congress, old friends and colleagues gathered to discuss Evans's influence on acquisitions and scholarly activities, as well as in the area of international understanding and cooperation. Among those attending were Jerrold Orne, former director of libraries at the University of North Carolina and a fellow in library science at the Library of Congress, 1940-41; Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh; and Lewis Hanke, professor of history at the University of Massachusetts and former director of the Library's Hispanic Division during Dr. Evans's administration.

receipt of more than five hundred Vietnamese monographs by the Asian Division.

The Asian-language collections began a move to larger quarters in the Adams Building, and by year's end approximately half of the 1.3 million volumes, including most of the Chinese and Southern Asia collections, had been shifted.

Among the valuable items added to the Library's European collections were a 1728 Bible in the Sorbian language, materials about the life and work of the Polish musician and statesman Ignacy Jan Paderewski, several Czech works, printed and film material from the Soviet archives, and a complete microfilm set of the *Giornale d'Italia*.

The Hispanic Division acquired the Henry Albert Monday Collection of Mexican colonial and national period manuscript materials, a magnificent four-volume edition of Cervantes's *Don Quijote de la Mancha*, and 330 reels of microfilm of Spanish west Florida and Louisiana (1765–1819) materials in the Papeles de Cuba in the Archivo General de Indias (Seville). More than two thousand catalogs and booklists were reviewed and nearly ten thousand items recommended for acquisition. A microfilm copy of the papers of José Ortega y Gasset was formally presented to the Library on March 25, and the division has also received complete microfilm files of five Argentine newspapers from the period 1826–99, as well as important microfilm files from Mexico.

The Exchange and Gift Division reports a total of 6,502,228 pieces received during the year, including 426,711 pieces from inter-

Eunice S. Gupta, field director of the Library's office in Karachi, Pakistan, paying a working visit to the Library in June, had an opportunity to visit with colleagues at a luncheon in her honor. Pictured in the office of Assistant Librarian for Processing Services Joseph H. Howard are Robert A. Davis, assistant to the director for acquisitions and overseas operations; Rodney G. Sarle, chief of the Overseas Operations Division; Mrs. Gupta; and Mr. Howard.

national exchange, 1,886,247 from gifts, 637,779 from the Government Printing Office and other federal agencies, 145,912 from state agencies, and 2,787,805 by transfer of excess materials from federal agency libraries.

Through the Overseas Operations Division relations continue with many countries. The New Delhi office reported receiving permission to photocopy official publications from ten Indian states. Under a new South Asia Special Foreign Currency Program, Iranian titles available in the Pakistani market will be purchased. Participants in the overseas program also expressed interest in possible multicopy acquisitions from Brazil. New Delhi announced the availability of recorded music to participants. The Jakarta office began collecting recorded Indonesian music on cassettes, with 325 cassettes anticipated.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division is giving priority to the acquisition of architectural titles that were in the collection the Congress purchased from Thomas Jefferson and that were subsequently destroyed in an 1851 fire in the Capitol. The titles include works from Helen Park's *List of Architectural Books Available in America before the Revolution* and early architectural books published in America. The first large group of publications produced by the small press program of the National Endowment for the Arts are being processed.

Preoccupied for several months with the move of its ten thousand collections to the Madison Building, the Manuscript Division nevertheless continued to function efficiently. Significant manuscripts acquired during the year included the records of the Gridiron Club and ERAmerica, the papers of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, diplomat Loy Henderson, distinguished black scientist Henry Hill, and physicist Leland Haworth, important additions to the Elliot Richardson papers, the records of the American Council of Learned Societies, and the papers of Charles E. Bohlen.

Of special interest to music lovers are the manuscripts given to the music collections by Herman Lowin, of New York. His contribution included holographs of four songs by Johannes Brahms. Purchased from other sources were a large collection of Brahm's letters to Robert Keller, a letter to his publisher, a manuscript of early folksong settings, and two song manuscripts (Op. 46, No. 2, and Op. 61, No. 2).

A number of noteworthy cartographic materials were acquired, including the earliest surviving copperplate of a map engraved in America. It was engraved in 1582 in Mexico City and depicts ecclesiastical centers and topography in the Mexican Province of San Diego.

3

Housing the Collections

During the year moves of personnel and materials into the Madison Building continued; an estimated thirty-three hundred employees had moved by the end of fiscal 1982, bringing that building to 97 percent occupancy. In addition, some five hundred employees were moved from leased space to new permanent locations, mostly in the Adams Building. The Federal Research Division was relocated from the Massachusetts Avenue Annex to the Washington Navy Yard because of the significantly increased space rental charges in its former location. A milestone was reached in September when the film processing laboratory was completed at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio. The Library continues to lease space on Taylor Street Northwest and at Landover Center, Maryland. In addition, underground vault space totaling twenty-five hundred square feet was leased in Pennsylvania for microfilm storage.

The new Newspaper and Current Periodical Room opened in the Madison Building in May. The reading room contains the reference collection of the Serial and Government Publications Division, work space for 100 readers, and individual stations for 58 microfilm users.

Plans thus far developed for the renovation and restoration of the Jefferson Building and the Adams Building underwent critical review and some revision, with new documentation and drawings submitted in June. The Architect of the Capitol began installation of a new sprinkler system in the Jefferson Building in August.

Fitting out all-new stack areas proceeded. Conventional shelving was delivered and installed, delivery of hanging shelving for the Adams Building began in December, and a prototype shelving unit for the recorded sound collections was approved, with delivery anticipated in August. An operation and maintenance manual was completed for the compact stacks and the Architect of the Capitol assumed maintenance responsibility for the installations.

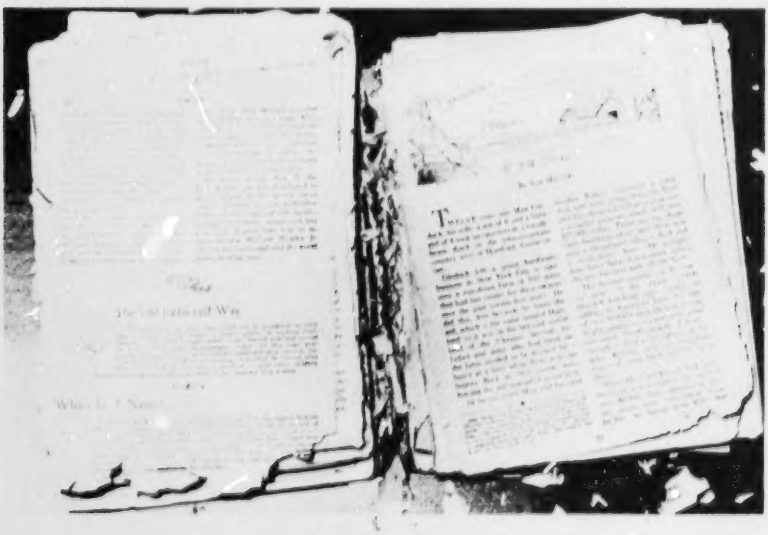
The moves were managed smoothly by the Buildings Management Division. To protect the collections in the Madison Building, additional segments of the Automated Fire Protection and Security System were activated and additional features of the security system were brought on line. The Card Reader Access System to the garage was activated and security devices installed to protect the collections in the Manuscript Division, the Law Library collections in the subbasement, the Credit Union, and the stairwells exiting to the garage.

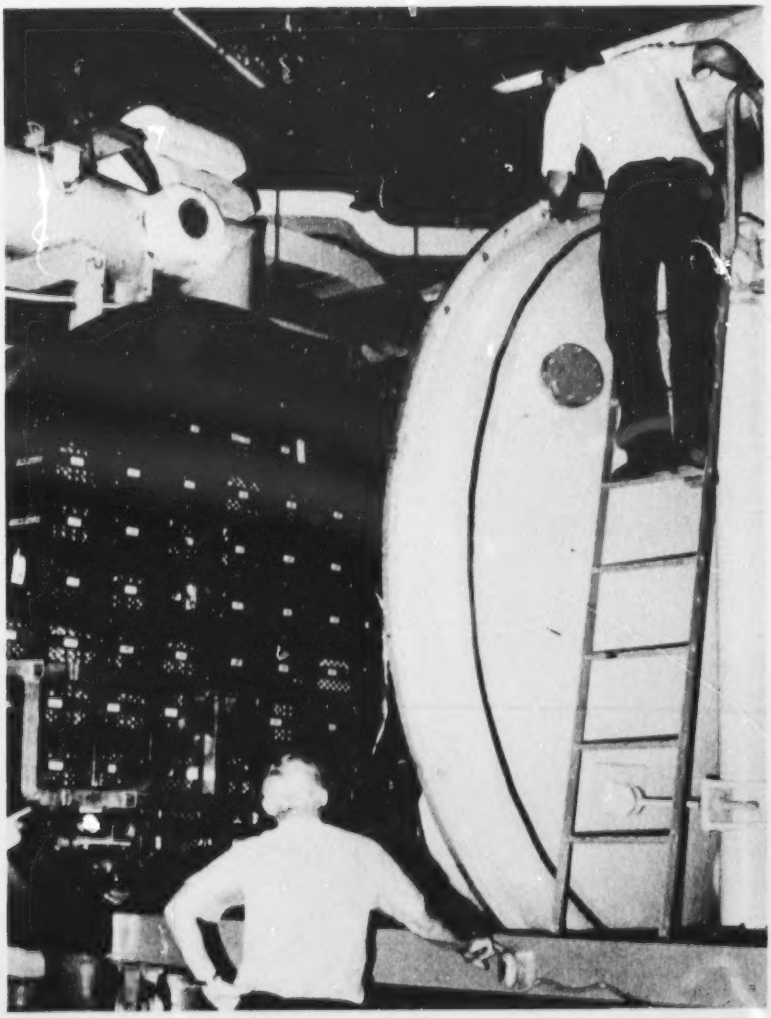
4

Preserving the Collections

In addition to the more traditional methods of preserving materials at the Library, the Preservation Office conducted tests of a method aimed at extending the life of book paper for many hundreds of years. Designed by Library specialists, the method involves applying a diethyl zinc combination mixture to bound volumes in a vacuum chamber. Based on successful early tests with small numbers of books, Library specialists and scientists at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center planned a test involving five thousand volumes, using a large vacuum chamber designed for testing materials for outer space.

The Collections Development Office, working with other Library divisions, has established a new program to make it easier for staff to have damaged books treated and returned to collections. The promise for the future, as indicated by testing of the new DEZ preservation method and optical and video disk storage, should speed up access to information and make access possible for more users.





Technicians preparing for a major test, using 5,000 books in a vacuum chamber at Goddard Space Flight Center. The DEZ testing is aimed at extending the life of book paper by several hundred years.

To approach the preservation problem in another way, the Library will develop a pilot optical disk-based image preservation and retrieval system. It has awarded contracts to Teknekron Controls, Inc., and to SONY Corporation for this purpose.

With the mass deacidification project and the optical disk programs anticipated, a special all-day conference, "Preservation and the New Technology," was held on June 17 to acquaint an invited audience of librarians, publishers, and foundation officials with the innovative steps being taken. It also provided a forum for the discussion of future needs and the many questions presented by the new technology. An audiovisual slide production, "Preservation: An Investment in the Future," was prepared to assist in presenting the issues at this and subsequent library meetings in Washington, D.C., and other parts of the country.

Given the proliferation of questions on the subject, the National Preservation Program plans to develop a national reference service in the field of preservation.

Installation of the Magnetic Recording Laboratory and the Motion Picture Preservation Laboratory in the Madison Building was nearly completed. The automated control system for film is designed to provide controls for the nitrate film program and to track the flow of films through the preservation process. The new facilities provide for a higher proportion of the collections to be stored under appropriate conditions, and a new video facility allows staff to review the condition of videotapes for the first time.

In June the Photoduplication Service instituted a new procedure for producing and retaining a master negative microfilm for all rare materials in the custody of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, thus preserving the collections while enhancing access to them.

Several large microfilming projects were completed for the Prints and Photographs Division. These included the Herman Göring Collection and other photographs from Nazi Germany, the W. E. B. DuBois Collection, the Brady Congressional Album, and several smaller collections. The Farm Security Administration's Office of War Information photographs and the Historic American Buildings Survey Collection were filmed by a trade publisher.

The Library's Gutenberg Bible case, in which the treasured volume remains on display in the Jefferson Building, was modified to contain a new environmental control unit.

5

Accessing the Collections

When Herbert Putnam became Librarian of Congress on March 13, 1899, he reported that the "printed collections lacked (1) a systematic classification, (2) a shelf-list, (3) a catalog, save a manuscript author-list on cards as compiled at the Capitol by an inadequate staff, without adequate bibliographic apparatus."

The transition today from manual catalogs to automated files is as dramatic as those early cataloging and classification efforts.

Cataloging

Cataloging cooperation continued to expand this year, coordinated by the Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) Project, which processed almost 26,000 authority records generated by twenty-four participating libraries, an increase of more than 100 percent over the 1981 figure. The total number of records over the five-year life of the project is 56,000. In the first half of the fiscal year, eight libraries joined NACO: the U.S. Department of the Interior, University Microfilms International, Harvard University, Indiana University, and the state libraries of Louisiana, Washington, North Carolina, and South Dakota. During a six-month period, NACO processed 10,812 records generated by the participants for the Library's automated name authority file.

The Music Section planned for a new music online system, with an early 1983 implementation date probable.

The first four volumes of the *National Union Catalog* were distributed to subscribers. All fifteen volumes in the 1981 annual cumulation were forwarded for publication.

Work was completed on the 1981 volume of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* and its accompanying cumulated 1980–81 index. The 1981 volume will contain 1,963 collections from forty-three repositories.

The Subject Cataloging Division began a project to teach a series of subject heading institutes underwritten by the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division. The first institute was given in October.

A milestone was reached in the development of automated cataloging systems by the MARC Editorial Division when an online system for the input, verification, and update of name authority records went into production on August 13. The system is expected to provide significant improvements in productivity and accuracy.

In addition, the Chinese and Korean Section undertook a special project to romanize records for nearly five thousand items received from the National Library of China.

Work was begun by the Office of the Principal Cataloger on a manual which will make available to other libraries the policies followed by the Library in the development and application of subject headings. This work was supported in part by a grant from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Graphic Materials: Rules for Describing Original Items and Historical Collections, by Elisabeth Betz, was published as a supplement to the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*.

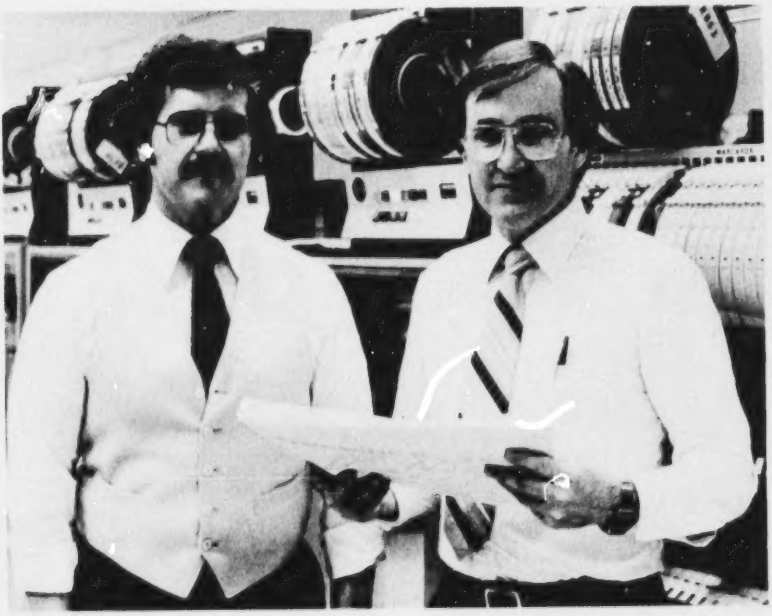
A new cumulation of the various tables used in the literature schedules was published under the title *P–PZ, Language and Literature Tables. Class KK–KKC, German Law*, was sent to the publisher in May and received for distribution in September.

Automation Planning and Networking

The online National Union Catalog input/update and master file were made operational by the Automated Systems Office and the Automation Planning and Liaison Office of Processing Services as the third major release of a total online bibliographic system. The development of the online National Union Catalog system will permit publication of the new NUC registers and indexes in microfiche by the Cataloging Distribution Service in four parts: *NUC Books, NUC U.S. Books, NUC Audiovisual Materials*, and *NUC Cartographic Materials*. The NUC file will contain bibliographic records from reporting libraries edited and input by the Catalog Management and Publication Division.

A major enhancement to the MUMS retrieval system is under way and expected to be ready for use in early 1983. The enhancement will make all online system records available for searching immediately upon input or update, expand indexing, and integrate the display of authority and bibliographic data.

After twelve years of separation, the catalog management and catalog publication functions were reunited in June in the newly formed Catalog Management and Publication Division.



Don Eisinger and Fred Royer of the Cataloging Distribution Service designed and developed the software for the CDS Alert Service. Aided by Emma Richardson, also of CDS, they upgraded the software to include not only CIP but other improvements. In the future, the new software will make it possible to get both the class K law records, referred to in the CDS Alert Directory, as well as those law records which do not have LC classification numbers.

The Cataloging Distribution Service dedicated the DEMAND System on August 5. This optical disk-based, image storage, preservation, and printing system affords CDS state-of-the-art on-demand printing for non-MARC cards. The successful installation of what is believed to be the first such system using optical disk storage has attracted the interest of a wide variety of information and data processing managers in the public and private sectors.

The Information Management System, which became operational in December 1981, has dramatically facilitated the processing of orders (no backlogs) and claims (declining backlogs) and has improved the accuracy and control of order filling activities.

As the secretariat for the Network Advisory Committee (NAC), the Network Development Office has continued its active involvement in issues associated with nationwide networking policies. The NAC's program meeting in June focused on a proposal to collect more current data on document delivery and performance criteria for document delivery services, following up on the recommendation of the committee's March session. Subcommittees were formed to prepare drafts of the proposal, and it is expected that a subset of NAC will form the core of an advisory group to monitor the project's progress. The completed proposal will be submitted to a funding agency during the next fiscal year.

Participation in the Linked Systems Project (LSP) funded by the Council on Library Resources continued through the analysis of organizational requirements for building an integrated, consistent authority file for name headings based on a new service model with the master file at the Library. The initial contributors to this file will be the Library and many of the institutions participating in NACO.

The Library concluded an agreement with the National Library of Venezuela to exchange MARC tapes, bringing the total of tape exchanges with other national libraries to six. These exchange agreements are also being reviewed as part of an effort sponsored by the International MARC Network Study Steering Committee, under the auspices of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, to facilitate the international exchange of cataloging data while at the same time allowing the originating national library to control the redistribution of its MARC data to a third party.

The Serial Record Division celebrated the tenth anniversary of the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) on October 13. The program's primary responsibility is the assignment of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) to U.S. publications and promotion of its use by publishers and bibliographic agencies. Having already established ongoing commitments to the library and abstracting

and indexing communities and to the U.S. Postal Service, NSDP continues to explore other means of achieving the widest possible use of the ISSN.

A joint team from the Network Development Office, Automation Planning and Liaison Office, Automated Systems Office, and Research Services continued the preparation and refinement of specifications for a new bibliographic input/update/retrieval/terminal to replace the existing character set terminal in use at the Library.

6

Serving the Congress

Congressional Research Service

The Congress of the United States is the sole client of the Congressional Research Service (CRS). Service to Congress was the reason for the creation of the Library, which now also serves as the de facto national library. But CRS, often called "the research arm of the Congress," is the chief instrument for carrying out the mandate for congressional service.

Although congressional requests for information have multiplied enormously, reaching a record 419,000 for this year, CRS's expert staff, supported by new technology, are able to answer most inquiries on the same day they are received.

Copy number one of the 1812 Catalogue of the Library of Congress, *a facsimile edition reproduced from a copy in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division as a project of the Library's Center for the Book, was presented by the Librarian to Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. The office of the Senate Majority Leader, in the U.S. Capitol, was the original site of the congressional library.*

CRS also prepares papers and bibliographies, holds seminars on policy issues and institutes on government operations, and conducts training for reference and research.

The Service provides to legislative offices copies of the *CRS Review*, which offers monthly news of recently produced reports on current legislative topics. *CRS Studies in the Public Domain*, a semiannual listing of studies that are issued as congressional publications, is produced through the Government Printing Office and distributed to federal depository libraries.

Questions asked of CRS reflect the current concerns of the American people and their legislators.

Both domestic and foreign issues occupied the staff of the Congressional Research Service this year. Economic matters, especially tax reform and budget reduction were the focus of attention in the first half of the year. Concern over the budget process, ways to restructure human resource programs, and the erosion of reserves for old-age insurance payments was balanced by interest in the nuclear freeze, strategic arms, the war in the Middle East, the Falkland Islands, and the MX missile.

A record number of requests came to CRS from Members and legislative staff—46,000 more requests than in fiscal 1981. Though summer is normally a slow period, for the second year in a row a summer month set a record. In August, CRS cleared 45,600 requests, 600 more than the previous all-time high set in July 1981. The average number of requests received daily in August was 2,075.

Substantial reports were prepared on topics as diverse as new federalism initiatives, the need for electric power plants, military implications of the Falkland/Malvinas Islands conflict, and the East European hard-currency debt to the West.

Concise analytical pieces on some 375 subjects of current interest were maintained for the Congress. These included more than 200 new Issue Briefs which became available during the year, of which a record 266,000 copies were distributed to Congress. New titles dealt with defense budget issues, the nuclear freeze movement, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, and the Soviet succession.

More than 145,000 Info Packs—packets of background information on current issues—were distributed to congressional offices in fiscal 1982. The 77,000 distributed in the second half of the year constituted an increase of 119 percent over the same period last year. Among the most popular were those dealing with financial aid to undergraduates, a nuclear weapons freeze, abortions, and flat-rate income tax proposals.

A major study of the federal civil service retirement system

was done for the Senate Committee on Government Affairs. Other committee prints included CRS studies and reports on risk assessment, future space programs, U.S. immigration policy, the Freedom of Information Act, and health care programs.

Since February 1982, CRS has been presenting regularly scheduled closed circuit programming on a television channel which serves the House of Representatives. Typical programs cover topics such as parliamentary proceedings in the House and Senate, how health care costs are derived, and methodologies for doing legal research. About twenty-five instructional videotapes have been prepared and some thirty others have recently been completed or are in advanced stages of production.

Seminars and Briefings

Ten institutes were conducted for congressional staff having legislative responsibilities, three were held for field staff, and a special three-day institute was conducted for administrative assistants.

The Capitol Hill Information Seminar, designed to acquaint new congressional staff with the array of information resources available to them, was initiated last year and offered six times in fiscal 1982 to 911 participants. In addition, 1,756 Members and staff attended sixty-nine seminars on public policy issues.

Featured in the seminars were such topics as the Caribbean Basin, joblessness and the automobile industry, rural housing and block grants, and new energy technologies. "The New Federalism and the Federal Budget" was the subject of a program conducted jointly by CRS and the Council of State Governments.

Workshops were held on a variety of topics, including chemical weapons issues, science and engineering education and manpower, and U.S.-China economic relations. Defense and foreign policy issues dominated the Member events, two of which were offered during the noon hour for the first time. Among those speaking at the Member seminars were Eugene Rostow and Admirals James Holloway, Elmo Zumwalt, and Stansfield Turner. Bruce George, a Member of the British Parliament, spoke on "The NATO Alliance—The View from Great Britain."

In January CRS conducted a special institute on the budget, covering the structure of the Budget Act, authorizations and appropriations reconciliation, the President's budget submission, and the economy.

In mid-August CRS hosted a special program for the Parliamentary Libraries Section of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, preceding the federation's annual conference, held this year in Montreal.

In compliance with P.L. 88–246, CRS compiled the manuals to be used in high school and college debates during the 1982–83 school year. The topics selected by nationwide balloting of debate coaches were "What Should be the Level of United States Commitments for National Defense?" for high schools and "Resolved: That the United States Should be Prohibited from Military Intervention in the Western Hemisphere" for colleges. More than seventy-seven thousand copies of each of the debate manuals will be distributed by Members of Congress and the Superintendent of Documents.

Automated Information Services

There were approximately 2.8 million transactions per month at two thousand terminals on Capitol Hill by the end of the year. In July a central computer upgrade took place in the Computer Service Center. A new online microfiche unit, installed to replace the previous offline unit, proved cost-effective and extended the Library's capability to produce microfiche.

The Bill Digest system for the 98th Congress, which will provide for SCORPIO searching and for the publication of the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*, was being developed for delivery in January. Retrieval enhancements will provide amendment number and word retrieval from the text of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary, Subject Indexing Terms, Detailed Status Steps, and Short Titles. The SCORPIO Item display will be improved to add bill and amendment cosponsor counts and subcommittee information. A new ALL display option, a composite of information for a particular bill or amendment, will be available. The keyword-in-context feature will be expanded to include Amendment Digest, Short Title, Cosponsor, Law Text, Comparison of Bills, and Revised Abstract Information.

Development of a new data base for the online version of the *Congressional Record* for the 98th Congress has begun. New capabilities and enhancements are online update of the Member and Committee Files, a comprehensive edit program to improve file integrity, and improved SCORPIO searching by the addition of House and Senate Report numbers.

The Law Library and Other Services to Congress

Many other units of the Library assist the Congress every day—special expertise is regularly provided by Research Services and the Copyright Office, for example.

Another valuable source of information for Congress is the Law Library, which answered requests on recurring topics and also on the many new foreign statutes and regulations. Special congressional studies which required in-depth research and were more time-consuming than routine responses increased. New and unusual areas of law on which multicountry or worldwide surveys were prepared included gambling regulations on flag-carrying cruise ships, fiduciary standards for investing pension funds, environmental impact statements required for development projects, cable television regulations, and liability for nuclear energy hazards.

Law Librarian Carleton W. Kenyon (left) accepts from American Bar Association president Morris Harrell a resolution honoring the Law Library on its 150th anniversary, September 20, 1982. Librarian of Congress Boorstin and Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White were also present and offered remarks at the reception in the Law Library.

Telephone inquiries from congressional users of the Law Library increased 23.5 percent, from 7,120 in 1981 to 8,793 in 1982.

Briefings by the Law Library were available for congressional Members and staff, many of whom took advantage of the background briefings on the legal or judicial systems of various foreign countries. General informative briefings and tours also helped to introduce new congressional employees to the full range of the Law Library's services and collections.

7

Serving the Public

The Broad Outreach

More visitors came to the Library in 1982 than during any previous year in its history. The number who used the eighteen specialized reading rooms and the main reading room totaled 2,150,955, an increase of 239,512 over the previous year. In addition, the staff of the reading rooms answered thousands of telephone inquiries and letters.

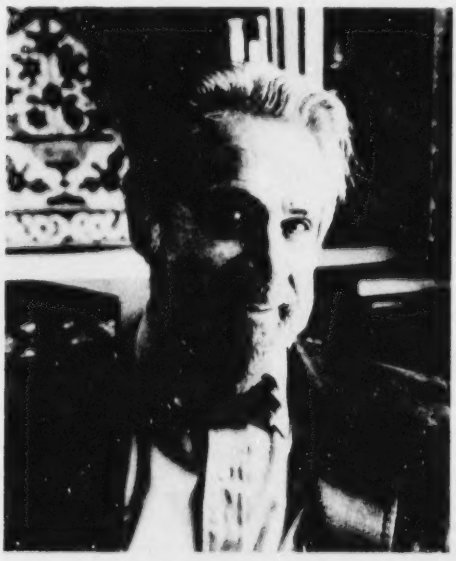
Joining the flow of tourists and users of the Library were visitors representing foreign governments or institutions and leaders of American institutions who required specialized tours. In fiscal 1982 a total of 2,143 special tours for 55,284 visitors were given by

Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer is the fourth Library official to have been elected President of the American Library Association in the organization's 105-year history. She assumed leadership of the 40,000-member organization in June and will continue to direct the Library's National Programs during her year in office.

the tour unit and the Educational Liaison Office (ELO). In August the Library was host to a senior delegation from the National Library of China, and the ELO coordinated their visits to other U.S. libraries.

New visitors to the Library, in every case, were given an opportunity to see "America's Library," the audiovisual presentation shown hourly in the Jefferson Building's orientation theater. Washington area visitors could also see pictures and read about the Library in the city's Metro stations, and out-of-towners frequently came to Washington having already read about the Library in national magazines and hometown newspapers. An enhanced sales and information facility at the Library also increased visitors' interest in the collections.

Music and literature events drew larger audiences than ever. A greatly expanded concert season in the Coolidge Auditorium included special programs in honor of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Franz Joseph Haydn and the first fully staged opera production to have been presented there. The Library also held its first summer chamber music concert series featuring young professional musicians from around the world. Concerts were enjoyed by a nationwide audience as the first season of satellite broadcasts occurred in cooperation with WETA-FM and National Public Radio.



Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Anthony Hecht began his responsibilities as the twenty-sixth Library of Congress consultant in poetry in October, reading from his work in a program held in the Coolidge Auditorium and open to the public.

Special guests at a reception given by the American Folklife Center in February were those who have chaired the Center's Board of Trustees since the center was created in 1976. Shown above, they are (front row) Janet Anderson, the incumbent, and Raye Virginia Allen; (back row) David Voight, Wayland Hand, and Edward Danson.

In November Natalie Babbitt delivered the annual Children's Book Week lecture, and summer once again gave the gift of folk music to the public through outdoor concerts on the Neptune Plaza of the Jefferson Building. In addition to music, public folklife activities included a Thanksgiving program and one on aging in America. The Center for the Book, which had cosponsored the Babbitt lecture

Sculptor David Fisher visited the Library's John Adams Building to complete the owl bookend created from an architectural detail in the reading room. Commissioned by the Information Office for the sales shop, the bookends add to the number of books, records, and other items unique to the Library which are available there to the public.

with the Children's Literature Center, presented storyteller Jay O'Callahan in a free public performance. The Center for the Book also reached out to the public through the Library of Congress/CBS "Read More About It" series of television spot announcements suggesting good books following major network presentations. The project entered its fourth season in September. Continuing its "Books Make a Difference" project, the center distributed posters and other materials designed to encourage local campaigns to stimulate more reading.

Exhibits

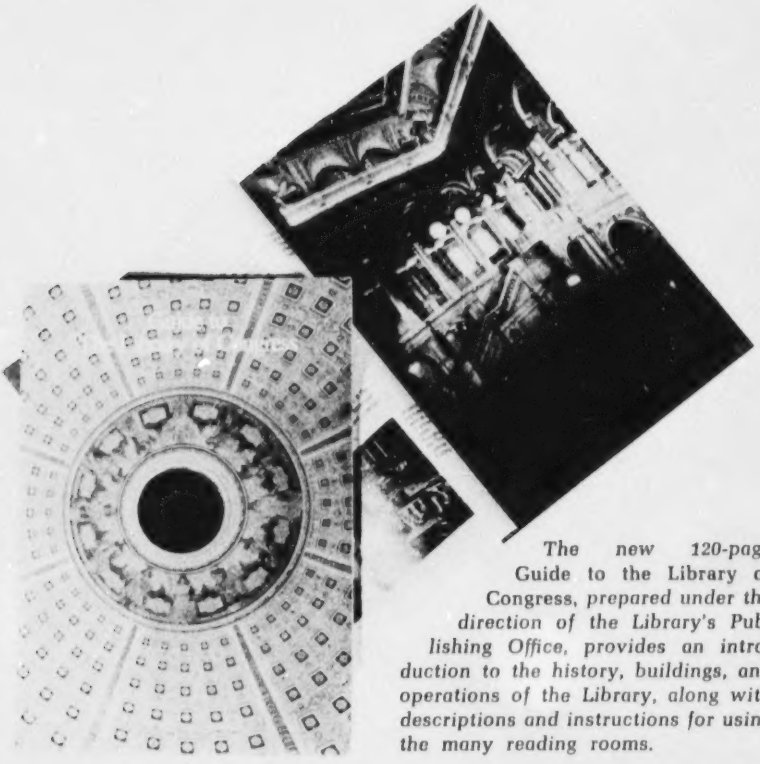
The Library attracted new audiences through its popular exhibits program. Three major exhibits were installed by the Exhibits Office between October and March: "James Madison and the Search for Nationhood," a display of contemporary political cartoons on the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and the tenth annual employee arts and crafts show. In the latter half of the year, "A Nation of Readers" reviewed the history of reading materials in America. The White House News Photographers Association's 39th annual exhibition, incorporating video news segments as well as still photographs, again proved an attraction. Photographs of performing artists by Bern Schwartz were displayed at the Library of Congress facility in the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, following an exhibit honoring the first ten years of the center. Traveling exhibits introduced the public to the collections of the Library in twenty-one cities, and some 800 other items from the collections were on loan to seventy-two museums and other institutions.

Guests at a dinner on April 21 marking the opening of the "Nation of Readers" exhibition included author and columnist William Safire, actor Charlton Heston, and the Honorable Clare Boothe Luce.

Small but important displays were mounted by various divisions in their reading rooms. These exhibits, often related to special anniversaries or events, frequently excited press attention, as well as a steady stream of visitors.

Publishing

Basic to the information function of the Library, publishing was carried out on behalf of almost every division. The Publishing Office's most ambitious effort of the year was the book *James Madison and the Search for Nationhood*. The Library also published a comprehensive guide to more than two thousand rare cartographic



The new 120-page Guide to the Library of Congress, *prepared under the direction of the Library's Publishing Office, provides an introduction to the history, buildings, and operations of the Library, along with descriptions and instructions for using the many reading rooms.*

works, *Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, 1750–1789*, as well as *Geosciences and Oceanography: A Directory of Information Resources in the United States* and *In Celebration: The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints*. Among the forty-five publications was the heavily illustrated *Guide to the Library of Congress*, the first in the 182-year history of the institution, which sold more than fifteen hundred copies in three months.

Reference works on preservation of books and other materials and *Children's Books—1981*, the popular annual publication, were published, as well as *Ethnic Recordings in America: A Neglected Heritage*, *Radio Broadcasts in the Library of Congress, 1924–1941: A Catalog of Recordings*; *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1980*; and *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789: Vol. 8, September 19, 1777–January 31, 1778*.

The editors of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* continued to engage authors who could "write as scholars but not necessarily for scholars," as Archibald MacLeish had advised, providing a lively look at the Library's collections for the general reader.

Other publications included a manual for the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, 19th edition, published by Forest Press, based on the work of the Decimal Classification Division. A new three-year contract to publish the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* was signed by the Library and the University of Texas Press.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Reaching a special audience through braille and recorded materials, the National Library Service is the one "lending" collection of the Library of Congress. Through a national network of state and local libraries, some 18 million pieces were circulated to 668,000 users during fiscal 1982. As part of service to citizens living abroad, 3,879 disc books, 7,304 cassette books, and 133 braille books were circulated to overseas patrons. A total of 196 international interlibrary loans were made to libraries and agencies overseas.

The service was well on its way to accomplishment of its three goals for the year: design of a multifaceted patron-comment program; application of ALA public service performance standards to network agencies; and quality-control standards applied to all internal and external materials production systems.

A cassette-braille evaluation was completed after two years of research, indicating high reader acceptability of the cassette-braille

concept, a need for greater reliability of the braille-display system, and a need for significant reductions in the cost of the equipment. The evaluation made specific suggestions for design improvements.

In the audio field, a survey of 1,000 readers revealed high interest in using a small, almost pocket-size cassette player with output through small headphones rather than a conventional loudspeaker.

A major undertaking for the year was the launching of development of a telecommunication system which would link NLS/BPH with the network libraries throughout the country.

Copyright

Created by Congress to administer the law protecting the creative works of U.S. citizens, the Copyright Office maintains records of more than 17 million copyright registrations and transfers. Its rec-

David Ladd, Register of Copyrights, and opera star Beverly Sills, now general director of the New York City Opera, testified in June before a Senate committee considering compulsory licensing and royalties on video recorders and tapes.

ords include the work of authors, composers, artists, and filmmakers. Through copyright files it would be possible to trace the cultural changes that have taken place since the early days of nationhood. The acquisition of materials by the Library of Congress through mandatory deposit with the Copyright Office has been a great source of works published in the United States.

There were 468,000 claims to copyright during fiscal 1982, including 116,000 monographs, 112,000 serials, and 125,000 musical works, among others.

On October 1 the Copyright Office completed a major move toward online access to the record of copyright registrations by discontinuing the manual filing of cards in the Copyright Office Card Catalog, an index maintained since 1870. With this changeover to computerized filing, the office ended 112 years of manual filing into one of the nation's oldest and largest active card catalogs, containing 41 million cards. The computerized filing covers 1978 onward, with the file cards still accessible as an index to pre-1978 copyright registrations.

The Copyright Office completed several projects as part of its preparation of a mandated report to the Congress in January. The report will address the many issues raised by the new copyright law concerning library and archival photocopying and whether it has achieved the intended statutory balancing of the rights of creators and the needs of users of copyrighted works. The photocopying question is only one of several facing the Copyright Office that will affect libraries. Other issues concern fair use of other developing technologies. The proliferation of home recording devices, the development of satellite transmission, and disk storage of information also present challenges which must be met in the future.

8

Staffing the Library

The largest proportion of the Library's 5,246 employees are librarians, library technicians, and technical information specialists. A major concern of management and staff during fiscal 1982 was the proposal from the Office of Personnel Management to revise the qualifications and position classification standards requirements for employees in these categories. It was the consensus that the standards as drafted by OPM would downgrade the role of librarian and related positions, therefore diminishing librarianship as a profession.

Ofield Dukes (center), who heads a public relations firm and is publisher of the Washington North Star newspaper, spoke on "The Importance of the Black Media to Black Progress" at a program sponsored by the Library's Daniel A. P. Murray Afro-American Culture Association during Afro-American History Month. Pictured with Mr. Dukes are Murray Association president Dorothy J. Thomas, Sandra Long, Jack McDonald, and Mary B. Smith, who chaired the committee that arranged the program.

Library staff and their families enjoyed the annual carol sing in the Great Hall on December 23. Performers included the WRA Choral Society and Copyright Chorale.

A response to the OPM proposals was developed after lengthy discussions, and representatives of the Library, the Federal Library Committee, and other concerned organizations met with OPM staff responsible for drafting the standards. No final decision had been rendered by OPM at the end of the fiscal year.

In other personnel areas, full-scale bargaining continued between the Library and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and the Congressional Research Employees Association to renegotiate a master contract and a midterm agreement. An impasse was reached in both negotiations, and mediation was scheduled before the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

During the year, 400 vacancy announcements were issued, 19,389 applications received and processed, 124 rating panels administered, and 398 appointments made. Application periods on certain vacancies were extended to facilitate the Library's Affirmative Action Plan.

A medallion was presented for the first time as a service award in November 1981 to staff members who had accrued thirty or more years of Government service. Paul Boswell, reference librarian for British government publications, Research Services, was the recipient of a gold medallion for his forty-five years of service. His picture was taken with the Librarian and Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, who was himself a silver medallion recipient for his forty years of service. Two others to receive medallions for forty years of service were Alfred Reifman, Congressional Research Service, and Thomas J. Chandler, Processing Services.

Opportunities to work at the Library for a period of time were provided to student interns from area schools and graduate students from eight local universities. Career counseling and the Career Bridges program also gave employees opportunities to move into new areas of interest and possibly into higher salaried positions.

An administrative detail program gave seventeen employees a chance to work in areas other than their own. The program, begun in 1978 with only nine detailed employees, has provided a broader understanding of the functions of the Library and introduction to new areas of interest.